Bx-City Chamberlain Platt's Estate-Sheriff Brennan's Bill-Important Lunacy Case-Repairs of City Piers-Books of Envings Banks-The City and Its Officers.

In the United States District Court, vesterday, before Judge Blatchford, the matter of the petition of Alonzo R. Morgan vs. Howes & Macey, bankers was called up for consideration. The petition seeks to have the defendants adjudged involuntary bankrupts. Counsel were present on behalf of defendants, but made no answer. An order in accordance with the prayer of the petition was

In the matter of the Market Savings Bank counsel moved, before Judge Blatchford, on the part of J. Carpentier, for an order permitting him to enter proof of his demand against the bank. Decision reserved.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad. Before Judge Daniels.

On motion of counsel for Mr. Samuel L. Tredwell an order was granted yesterday in this Court appointing a referee to take the affidavits of a number of persons to be read on the hearing of the motion for appointment of a receiver in the matter of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. As a necessity for a speedy granting of this order it was stated that Mr. Tredweil had been in Washington, making arrangements for a Congressional examination into the affairs of this road.

Sheriff Brennan's Little Bill. The legal controversy, growing out of the refusal

of the County Auditor to audit the bill of Sheriff Brennan for the first three quarters of last year, amounting to \$52,000, gives promise of an interminable one. Mr. Curtis, who appears for the Comptroller, endeavored again to bring the case to ar argument yesterday upon the application for a mandamus, but Messrs, West and Strahan, counsel for the Sheriff, managed to get it postponed till to-morrow. It is said that when the case is fully ventilated some queerly interesting facts will be developed.

By Judge Ingraham.

Lee vs. Bowling Green Savings Bank, Pentz vs.
Hughes, Williams vs. Williams, Chetwood vs. Chetwood.—Motions granted.

Rawson vs. Harding.—Memorandum.

Bourgoise vs. Courcher.—Motion gr 310 costs. Elias vs. Robinson.—Dismissed. Mitchell vs. Burns.—Motion denied. vs. Courcher .- Motion granted, with

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions.

Begins,

By Judge Freedman.

Cornell vs. Hodges et al.—Order for judgment and reference to compute damages.

Benner vs. Canfield et al.—Beference ordered.

Order to be settled on one day's notice.

Goldstein vs. Ferry.—Mouton denied.

National Bank of Commerce vs. National Mechanics' Banking Association, Johnson and Another vs. Oppenheim.—Orders for judgments of affirmance on remititur.

Roberts vs. Johnson et al.—Order overruling demurrer, &c.

murrer, &c. By Judge Van Vorst.

Meeks, Receiver, vs. Gale and Another.—Judgment for plaintiff. See opinion.

SUPREME COURT. The Petition for the Writ de Lunatico

Inquirendo in the Case of George Before a Sheriff's Jury.

In this case, the particulars of which have been reported in the HERALD, the Sheriff's jury have found a verdict against granting the petition, much to the pleasure of Mr. Harrison's many much to the pleasure of Mr. Harrison's many friends. Mr. Harrison hopes that he may now be permitted to continue in control of the large property which he spent so many years of arduous exertion in acquiring, and believes that should he continue to share nospitalities with cherished friends he will be able to do so without at all en-dangering the safety of that which gives his nephews and nieces so great a concern.

SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM. The Property of Ex-City Chamberlain Platt.

Before Judges Ingraham, Brady and Barrett. Executors of Nathan C. Platt vs. George W. Platt.-Judgment in this action was rendered at Special Term, by Judge Fancher, in tavor of the plaintiff, in March last. The General Term have affirmed this judgment, and denied the defendant's motion for a new trial on the decision, under the 268th section of the Code. The optnion of the General Term is written by Judge Barrett, Judges Ingraham and Brady concurring. The facts of the case, in brief, are that in 1860 and 1861, while Nathan C. Platt, who had been City Chamberlain and President of the Artisan's Bank, was in declinated. and President of the Artisan's panel on dition, his benier brother and partner, George W. Platt, conceived the scheme of depriving him of all his conceived the scheme of depriving him of all his conceived the scheme of depriving him of all his conceived the scheme of depriving him of all his conceived the scheme of depriving him of all his conceived the scheme of depriving him of all his conceived the scheme of depriving him of all his conceived the scheme of depriving him of all his conceived the scheme of the sch brother and partner, by faise entries and balances in the partnership books, by inducements and coercion at the last moment he procured the concoercion at the last moment he procured the conveyance of many parcels of valuable real estate and all his share in the partnership property. Nathan C. Platt died in 1863 and shortly afterwards his executors commenced this action to set aside the conveyances and recover back all this property. The amount involved is very large. The opinion of Judge Barrett examines carefully the evidence in detail and the rules of law applicable to cases of undue influence, and concludes that in the present case there is no question in our minds that the judgment of the Special Term was just and righteous and that it ought to be sustained." James Emott and William R. Martin for plaintiff, B. P. Nash for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS .- TRIAL TERM-PART 2. Verdict for the City in an Important Suit. Before Judge Larremore.

Allen R. Seaman vs. the Mayor .- This action was brought by the plaintiff, the owner of the propeller Samuel Stanton, against the corporation to recover damages which he sustained by reason of the negligence of the defendants in permitting certain spiles, which were appurtenant to pier 46 North River, to become detached therefrom so far as to fall into such a position under the water that the plaintiff's vessel, when passing by, in September, 1864, the obstruction not being visible, struck upon it and was injured. The case was tried five years ago, Recorder Hackett and Mr. Trail, representing the city, when the jury awarded \$2,193 damages against the city. It was then appealed to the General Term of the Court, and a new trial ordered on the ground of error in the Judge's charge, Judge Brady, then of the Commen Pleas, writing an able pinion. The case now comes up in this Court a second time. The testimony on the former trial, taken in 1868, was read by the official stenographer, Joseph L. Biundell, from which it appeared that the corporation had leased the pier in question to a Mr. Danon, who had leased it to the New York Steamship Company, and that the company had placed the spiles at the end of the pier to act as fenders to protect their vessels; that, through accident, the spiles had fallen in the water. It was also proved that the corporation, at the time of the accident, were repairing the pier.

Mr. Trull, who appeared, with Mr. Forker, for the city, moved for a damissal of the complaint on the ground that the corporation, that to render the corporation had no notice of the obstruction; that to render the corporation had the the corporation, taving leased this pier under covenant that the lesses should keep it in repair, that the corporation was not responsible.

Judge Larremore denied the motion to dismiss, and charged the jury at great length on the duty of the corporation had charge and control of the pier at the time of the accident. The jury found for defendants.

Eiwards and Gell for plaintiff. fall into such a position under the water that the plaintiff's vessel, when passing by, in September,

Edwards and Odell for plaintiff.

Loss of Savings Banks Books. Daniel Shea vs. The Citizens' Savings Bank.—In 1864 the plaintiff, who was then 17 years of age, enlisted in the United States Navy, receiving a bounty of \$300. He deposited \$250 with defendants, receiving a bank book. He was then drafted from the North Carolina to the Minnesota, lying at Hampton Roads, and while being transferred from the tug to that vessel with other sailors his bag, containing the book was lost. Plaintiff was all through the naval engagements participated in by the Minnesota, and has visited China and Japan,

stoned not by the wilful act of the plaintiff himself, then the law steps in and relieves the party from complying with the contract with the bank. That was his charge upon the by-laws of this institution. There was no dispute as to the fact that the book was lost by plaintiff, and, such being the case, the party, not being in possession of it and not being able to produce it, he would be relieved, after proving the loss, from its production. His Honor also left it to the jury to say whether the plaintiff had signed the drafts produced by the bank, or had any complicity with the party drawing the money and delivering up the book. The jury found a verdet for plaintiff, with interest, \$239.

The City Liable for Services of Officer

The City Liable for Services of Officer Until He Is Removed.

John Ford was the first Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen of this city, at a salary of \$3,500 per year, from June 1, 1870, until the 16th of January, 1872. On the 1st of January, 1872, the terms of office of the members of the old Board expired and the reform Board took their seats. The Comptroller refused to pay Ford his salary for the 16 days from the 1st to the 16th of January, 1872, claiming that Ford's office terminated with that of the Board that appointed him. Mr. Ford, through his counsel, brought suit against the city for the extra 16 days' service. A motion was made by Ford's counsel for judgment on the pleadings. Ford's discharge, dated 16th January, 1872, was produced, and counsel claimed that under the provisions of the Revised Statutes public officers held their positions until discharged or their successors were appointed by their corporations were liable for serviced to the convertions were liable for serviced to the convertions were liable for service. tions until discharged or their successors were ap-pointed and that corporations were liable for ser-vices of officer until they give notice of his re-moval. Judgment was ordered for the plaintiff ac-cordingly. All the clerks of the old Board have singler claims that will be collected under this

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Loew. Kelsey vs. Kelsey; The People, &c. vs., Cairns.-See memoranda.

Post vs. Post.—Motion grapted.

Platt vs. Platt.—The plaintiff must serve his proposed amendments as required by rule 41.

TOMBS POLICE COURT.

A Curiously Complicated Case.

Before Judge Bixby.
Two men, named Emil Haas and William Carrera, were arraigned before Judge Bixby yesterday on a charge of conspiracy. Up to the 1st of May, 1873, Emil Haas and Solomon Simpson were engaged in the liquor business at 19 South William street. Simpson had merely a slight interest and a percentage in the profits of the business. They dissolved partnership in May and a lawsuit subsequently arose between them, Haas charging Simpson with embezzlement, and he was arraigned before Judge Larremore in the Court of Common

On motion of his counsel, Charles W. Brooke, the order of arrest against Solomon Simpson was vacated and he was allowed to go on his own recognizance. The matter was placed in the hands of a referee and the case made returnable on Mon-

of a referee and the case made returnable on Monday next, the 22d inst. All these transactions took, place last June. Now Emil Haas alleges that his place of business, No. 19 South William street, was proken open on the 18th of August, and the papers in connection with the case which were in the safe were abstracted.

It is alleged that Haas then accused Solomon Simpson and his brother, George L. Simpson, of having committed the burghry. These facts becoming known to the counsel, he employed Alexander Sisson, a private detective, to work up the case. Detective Sisson ascertained that Haas was expecting a relative from Europe. He procured a description of the expected relative and disguised himself in the attire of an English gentleman. He actually ingratiated himself into the confidence of Haas, who acknowledged him as a bond fide relative. The officer, from facts gained under this connection, procured a warrant for the arrest of Haas and a man named William Carrera. They were arrested yesterday afternoon and brought before Judge Bixby.

The charge was criminal conspiracy, and on ar-

Judge fixby.

The charge was criminal conspiracy, and on arraignment it was ascertained that officer Sisson had succeeded in obtaining the affidavits of one G. Frederick Baylis and a person named Miller, who was in Haas' employ as porter. They testified that they had been employed by Carrera to swear that the Simpson Brothers had committed the burglary and had taken the papers from the safe, and furthermore said that Carrera was to receive \$500 from Haas to produce evidence that a burglary had inrthermore said that Carrera was to receive \$500 from Haas to produce evidence that a burglary had been committed. The Simpsons maintain that no burglary was committed, and that the assertion is made by Haas merely because he is afraid to produce the books and papers connected with the civil suit, which will be tried next Monday. Haas, on the other hand, alleges that it is a conspiracy, on the part of the Simpsons, to prevent him from appearing against them. Both parties demanded an examination, and Judge Bixby set it down for next Monday. Haas was allowed to go on his own recognizance, and Carrera was held in default of ball.

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT.

Three River Thieves Captured. Before Justice Flammer.

Samuel McKrahan, John Gallagher and Thomas Bonner, three unpleasant looking customers, were committed in default of \$1,000 bail, by Justice Flammer vesterday, on a charge of grand larceny, They belong to the fraternity of thieves known as "dittle dock rats." On Friday evening an overcoat and several other articles of wearing apparel belonging to George W. Brink, were left by him in the cabin of the tug boat bearing his name and lying at the foot of Fourteenth street, North River. The cabin was entered by one of the

A Burglar On His Travels.

John Gallagher, a wretched-looking apology for man, was caught by Officer O'Neill in the store of R. L. Johnson, No. 205 East Twenty-seventh street. R. L. Johnson, No. 246 East I Wenty-Seventh street, just in the act of helping himself to several pistols, knives and other articles. He forced open the cel-lar door and thus effected an entrance. Justice Flammer committed him for trial in default of \$1,000 bail.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CITY COUST.

Damages for a Broken Leg. Before Judge McCue. Ann Withers brought suit against J. F. & J. L.

Healey for \$5,000 damages for the breaking of one of her legs by falling over some planks in front of detendants' foundry, in the Eastern District. The action t occurred nearly three years ago, since which time the parties have endeavored to com-promise but failed. The jury gave plainting \$300

SURROGATE'S COURT

The Business of Last Week.

Before Surrogate Veeder. Last week the wills of the following named deceased persons were admitted to probate :- Frederick B. Hill, of the town of New Lots; Frederick Wersebe, Jacob Krausz, Marsena A. Nathan, Betsey Ogilvie, Horace D. Wade, Daniel W. Kissam and Joseph Nichols, all of the city of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.—James Cunningham, James B. Litteli, Ell-phaiet P. Wilson, Eliza Armstrong, John Osmers, Ellen Muiligan (formerly Ellen Daily), William H. Mason, Christophor McCormick, Mary Urger, Marena A. Nathan, Mary L. Hegeman, Hugh Renly, William S. Lawence, Mary McDade, James Henning, George A. Kaunzler and P. J. or Fatrick or Patrick J. Swift, all of the city of Brooklyn.

Latters of guardianship of the estate of Ellen B. Briggs were granted to Darwin R. James; of Edward B. Holloway, Louisa C. Holloway and Sarah S. Holloway, to Frederick Klinck; of Dorothea Smith, Caroline S. Smith, and Georgia M. Smith, to Mary Jane Smith, their mother, all of the city of Brooklyn. Wersebe, Jacob Krausz, Marsena A. Nathan, Betsey

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1873. No. 637, United States vs. Alexander Caldwell, and 638, a cross appeal-Appeals from the Court of Claims-Submitted under the twentieth rule.-The claimant executed a contract with the Quarter-master's Department in March, 1866, for the transportation of military stores and supplies for 1866 from forts Leavenworth, Kearney, Sedgwick, Laramie and other posts on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 north, to such posts and departments as were or might be established in Colorado, north of 40 degrees north, at Denver City and in Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho and Utah, the contract prothrough the hook was lost. Plaintiff was all through the manal engagements participated in by the Minnesota, and has visited China and Japan, and returns to claim the money deposited with the bank. The defence was that the money was paid on drafts bearing the plaintiff's signature, and, also, that the beak was delivered up to the bank by the party receiving the money. The bank claimed that the production of the book by them relieved them from further responsibility.

Judge Larremore charged the jury that the bynews of savings and other banks must be reasonable; they must not be unreasonable, and whilst they have a perfect right to insist upon the production of the bank book when payments or drafts were made, yet where it becomes an impossibility to produce that book, and that the loss is occaviding that he should have all the transportation

bands having been issued by the chairman of the Board and the County Clerk after the consolidation of the road, for which the stock was subscribed, with the present company to another corporation than the one for which the subscription was authorized, their action was void for want of

It is here maintained that the Court erred in this decision, because the consolidation was specially authorized by the charter of the road for which the subscription was made at the time stock was voted as well as by the general laws of the State. The consolidation, therefore, did not release the county from the contract of subscription made and accepted before it was effected.

Thomas M. Shaw for plaintiffs in error; T. L. Dickey for defendant.

BOARD OF POLICE JUSTICES.

More New Rules-Looking a Long Way Ahead.

A meeting of the Board of Police Justices was held at half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the Clerk's room of the Court of Special Sessions. Smith, chairman of the committee appointed to draft rules and regulations for the future government of the Board, read a long series of propositions appertaining to the better regulation of the body. Assignments were made to the different Courts for the next 20 months, each different Courts for the next 20 months, each pair of judges to remain but four months at any one Court during that time. There was a long and animated discussion between the members, and after the rules were adopted the vote was reconsidered, and the final adoption postponed till some future date. These rules are written in extense, and, among other things, refer to the proper collection of fines, taking of bail, &c. From their number, variety and complexity it will puzzle many of the learned gentlemen themselves either to carry them out or ascertain their exact meaning. There seems to be a great diversity of opinion among these gentlemen as to how high the magnitude of their position really reaches, and, with the exception of Judges Bixby, Morgan, Murray and Kasmire, they seem to have the vaguest notions as to where their duties begin or end. The discussion yesterday was absolutely indicrous, both as to the matter itself and the manner in which it was carried on.

THE "BOSS" IN HIS ISLAND HOME.

He Is Again Indisposed, yet Cheerful.

Warden Liscomb of the Penitentiary yesterday, in response to the inquiries of a representative of the HERALD, stated that William M. Tweed still retains his place as assistant in the hospital department and has for some days shown no failing health until yesterday, when he had a return of his dysentery in a less aggravated degree. Mr. Tweed seems much more cheerful than upon his first entry into the prison, and on the whole is not likely to succumb to disease or fail beneath the duties imposed upon him. He declined yesterday, owing to his illness, to receive the reporter and speak of the events which are exciting the old Ring followers, and, as visitors are not admitted on Saturday alternoons, hearsay information could only be obtained. It appears that the only visitors he has had recently are his devoted wife and sons, who call two or three times a week, and two or three persons who have business transactions with him requiring attention. The impression that he is dressed in convict garb is erroneous, as he has had a special suit made of material different from any worn in the institution, because there is no special uniform for misdementor prisoners. The keepers seem to be impressed with the importance of the dethroned Boss, and speak of him as neither seeking nor expecting special favors. One, however, stated yesterday, to a visitor, that Mr. Tweed takes his meals at the table of Warrien Liscomb; but this can scarcely be true, in view of the fact that the Warden's residence is fully half a mile from the prison. It is possible that his meals may be sent to him, but not at all likely that he would be treated in this manner or that he would expect such a special relaxation of the ruies. owing to his illness, to receive the reporter

THE NEWARK LIBEL SUITS.

Judge Guild's Case Still Undecided-The

ANOTHER POLICE OUTRAGE.

No. 252 FIRST AVENUE, NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1873. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I hereby wish to seek some information through your valuable paper in regard to the rights of a citizen vs. the police. On the 26th of November last, between the hours of half-past ten and eleven P. M., my attention was called by the cry of a child, and I found, on going into the hall of my house, a child between seven and nine months old also a small bundle of clothes, apparently abandoned by the owner. I then went out on the sidewalk to see if I could find the mother or any person who may have owned the child, but could see no one; then I went in search of a policeman, but could not find one within a few blocks of my residence. I then entered my house and got a club, and went out on the sidewalk and gave two raps with it as a call for assistance from some police officer. After I had rapped I saw a party of four or six men across the street, in the act of entering a liquor store, who called over to me to know what I was rapping for. I at first gave no answer, until they came close to me. On then again being asked I told them I was rapping for a police officer. asked I told them I was rapping for a police officer, when one of the party said to me, "What do you want an officer for? Here is one." Then another of the party said to me, "Do you know you are not allowed to rap with a club, and if you do it again I shall arrest you?" I then said, "No; if you are an officer come and take this child which I have lound, and if I have done anything wrong and laid myself liable to arrest then arrest me, and don't reprimand me here on the street." This person then took hold of me and told me to come along to the Eighteenth precent station house, and on the way there delivered me over to an officer in uniform. I then asked the officer who the person was that arrested me at first. He then informed me it was Captain Tynan, of the Eighteenth precinct. When I arrived at the station house he (Captain Tynan) told the Sergeant in command to put me down as a prisoner. I then asked him if I could not talk or explain this matter over reasonably, and he said no and forbade me to say another word. I then told him he could not prevent me from speaking, and in the presence of the Sergeant I asked him to let me know what he arrested me for. I then talted the circumstances again before the Sergeant, as related above, in regard to finding the child and rapping for an officer, and then asked the Captain also whether he was going to send an officer after the child, which was at my residence, and he said, "No." It is none of your business what I do with it." After apolograing to the Captain he discharged me, when I asked for the return of my club which I had used in rapping. This request was refused, and as the club has never been turned in to the property clerk at Police Headquarters I am led to believe that Captain Tynan has appropriated it to his own use. On my return to my residence an officer accompanied me and took away the unfortunate child.

After a good deal of trouble and loss of time to me I went to Folice Headquarters, and seeing Mr. Seth C. Hawley, Chief Clerk, he informed me that I had d when one of the party said to me, "What do you

justice.

Now, Mr. Editor, was it right for me to leave the child in the cold, to freeze to death, or act as I did, and again, is justice in New York played out? Yours respectively,

D. F. FULLE.

RESUMPTION OF WORK.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 20, 1873. The Everett mills here will resume running on full time on Monday next. The Washington is now the only one of the numerous corporations here that is not running to its full capacity.

deceased was accustomed to "drink she'd drink until she would lie down; threw the clothing Mrs. Brennan wore when she died into the water closet; it was all bloody.

Maggie Lunger testified she had a conversation

with the prisoner about the death of his wife on the Tuesday after her burial, in the house of Mrs Mallon; he said that his wife had been washing ali day; that she was tired and he wanted her to go to bed; I think he said he helped her up the first flight of stairs, and that she came down again for water and he insisted on her going back; she dld not feel inclined to go; he said that he had customers to wait on and she should go, and he would help her up stairs; when she was near the second flight she said, "Let me sit down;" he told her she should go to bed, that it was not a fit place for her to sit down; when she was on the landing, she said to him, "My God, let me sit down," and then she showed him her hand and it was all blood; the prisoner said that his wife called "Ellen." and then he went for the doctor; don't recollect that the prisoner said anything more concerning the death of Mrs. Brennan or not; I heard groaning three times while I was in my sitting room, which is near to prisoner's house, on the night of Mrs. Brennan's death; I went out on the iront porch and heard it; thought that Mr. McIntyre had been hurt by his horses; heard the groan when I went out in the yard.

Jane Mailon deposed that she lives in the same house with the last witness; had a conversation with the prisoner in reference to his wife's death on the Tuesday or Wednesday following; Mrs. Lunger asked prisoner if his wife had been alling before her death, and he replied "No."

Alfred Fritts deposed that he heard Brennan say that his wife had bled to death, and that there was some dissatisfaction expressed allout it; prisoner said that there was some talk of exhuming her body, and ne wanted to know if that could be done without the consent of her Iriends; he also wished to have at whose axpones the disjintering of her more concerning the death of Mrs. Brennan or

body, and he wanted to know it that could be done without the consent of her friends; he also wished to know at whose expense the disinterring of her body would be; this conversation happened about the 28th of November—five days after she was buried; he also said he was going to New York after his sister-in-law, to come and take care of his children.

Patrick Casey testified he was in the house of Edward Brennan when his wife died; the prisoner

Children.

Patrick Casey testified he was in the house of Edward Brennan when his wife died; the prisoner was crying, with the baby in his arms, saying "Oh! what will it do for the loss of its mother;" Mrs. Brennan was lying, apparently dead, in John Brady's arms; I saw her hand move a little, and I then said to the doctor "She is not gone yet, can't you do something for her.

After the examination of eight more witnesses, whose evidence developed nothing new the counsel for the State rested their case.

Mr. Voorhees then opened for the defence in an address of about 15 minutes' duration, in which he made a most forcible and pathetic appeal on behalf of the prisoner. He said a medical expert, Dr. Coleman, would be placed on the stand who would do all that science and medical research could do to clear up the mystery of Catharine Brennan's death. He reminded the jury that the law was best vindicated by the acquittal of the innocent. He said that the prisoner would detail all he knew about the death of his wife when placed on the stand, and that the leading influential and respectable citizens of Highbridge would be brought forward to prove his good character.

Edward Brennan, the prisoner, then took the

inuential and respectable citizens of Highbridge would be brought forward to prove his good character.

Edward Brennan, the prisoner, then took the stand—My age is thirty-three; I and Catharine Brennan were married in Ireland, on the 13th of January, 1867; I sailed on the 21st of April, 1869, for this country, and left my whie in Ireland; she landed the 6th of May, one year after myself, along with my brother; I paid her, my brother's and two children's passages; I lived in New York city about two months, and from there came to Highbridge, where I have been living ever since; I worked in the Taylor Iron Works all the time until work stopped, four or five months ago; since then very little work was done there; moved into the house where my wife died a year ago last July; my brother-in-law, John Brady, occupied part of the house where my wife died a year fold highor; that day my wife was washing part of the time; I kept a saloon in the house where I soid highor; that day my wife was washing part of the time; Lizzle Campbell was helping her; about half-past six o'clock I went into the basement and took the baby from my wife; there were four or five men in the saloon at the time; she went up stairs with two of Judge Guild's Case Still Undecided—The
Jury Out Thirty—Six Hours and No
Agreement.

Up to last evening the jury in the case of Judge
William B. Guild, tried on Friday, in Newark, on an
indictment for publishing in his newspaper, the
Journal, an alleged libel on City Counsel Francis,
still remained out, unable to agree. The case was
given to them about five o'clock on Friday. Yesterday morning the Court was unable to convene
in consequence of the illness of one Judge and the
absence of others from town.

IN THE EDITOR'S CASE
the question of the invalidity of the indictment
in consequence of its not having the signature of
the foreman of the Grand Jury has given rise to
widespread discussion in legal and general circles,
the popular opinion being that the indictment
could not be held good. The supreme Court, before
which the matter will go, does not convene at Trenton until the latter part of February, so that till
then the question being entirely new in New
Jersey assumes considerable importance.

THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.

In the United States Court at Trenton vesterday the petitioning creditor withdrew his suit, it having been announced that the claim against Fisk & Hatch for \$94,000 had been adjusted and the other difficulties overcome. The bank may consequently resume at an early day; other wise another petition will be filed against The probability is that the directors will soon reopen the concern. The result will be an overwhelming run, which cannot cease until the last mortgage held by them is loreclosed. The reason is that the depositors have lost all confidence in the Board because of their action during the Klenen régime. The universal wonder is that the six or seven sterling men in the Board allow their names to be connected with the other directors. The only possible measure to avert the coming run and panic is for the directors to reorganize. They owe it to the thousands who suffer by the existing state of things. If the wire-pullers stubbornly persist in keeping their places, the whitewash of local sycophants cannot conceal their real motives for so doing. The managers have repeatedly declared that they received no pay for their services, and hence it cannot be difficult for them to rest from their long and philanthropic labors. It should be remembered at the same time that a few outsiders have been airing themselves at depositors? meetings and eisewhere, with the sole desire of getting into the Board of Managers. Some of these men have already read the bankruptcy law to advantage, and would become elements of destruction rather than of reconcration. But there are many the last mortgage held by them is foreclosed. The hoard of managers. Some of these men have already read the bankruptcy law to advantage, and would become elements of destruction rather than or recuperation. But there are many good and trusty men in Hoboken who ought to be put in the places of those that have lost caste in the Board of Directors.

AID FOR THE AFFLICTED IN HOBOKEN. Ten years ago there was established in Hoboken hospital under the direction of the Sisters of the Poor. From that time until the present some 10,000 persons have received within its walls aid in the shape of medical treatment, food or clothing, irrespective of class, color or creed. The doors ing, irrespective of class, color or creed. The doors have never been closed to the friends of suffering patients, and every facility has been extended to clergymen of various denominations in administering the last rites to the dying. To provide against the distress now existing among the poor the good Sisters will open a fair at St. Mary's school house, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the coming week, whereat every one who has at heart the feeding of the hungry and the clothing of the naked can have an opevery one who has at heart the feeding of the hun-gry and the clothing of the naked can have an op-portunity of doing much good. A varied and valuable assortment of articles, for exhibition and sale at the fair, has been contributed by the warm-hearted patrons of the institution, both in New York and Hoboken. Having always met with hearty responses from all classes of people, the Sisters are sanguine of success in this undertak-ing, which deserves especial support.

ELECTION SERVICES.

The officers and clerks in the Department of Finance have been busied during the past week in examining the election rolls and preparing war-rants for their payment before the holidays. This work, which was not done last year until January, 1873, is very large, as there are 2,205 inspectors, 1,031 poil cierks and 523 landhords to be paid. The Comptroller will commence payment for the First and Second Election districts on Monday morning, and continue to pay each day thereafter two districts in numerical order.

NEW YORK CITY.

The police arrested 1,851 persons in the city last

There were 464 deaths, 454 birth, 119 marriages and 40 still births in the city last week. Fire Marshal Sheldon reports 20 fires for the past week, upon which the estimated loss is \$11,445, and the insurance \$71,000. THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

Testimony of the Responsible Officers of Is Woodward in the City !- What He Can Test

the Loch Earn. [From the London Daily Telegraph, Dec. 9.] The Board of Trade have ordered an inquiry to take place at Plymouth into the circumstances attending the loss of the Loch Earn, which will be held at once. The deposition of the Captain, William Robertson; Berggren, the man who was on the look out, and the man who was at the wheel when the collision occurred, were to-day taken by Mr. Hingston for the Collector of Customs. They

deposed that he was master or the ship Loch Earn, of the port of Glasgow, of the registered tonnage of 1,200 tons, her official number being 60,470; that the ship was owned by the Glasgow Shipping Company, 85 Buchanan street, in that city; that she was rigged as a ship, was built of iron at Glasgow in the year 1509, and was classed in Lloyd's List at Liverpool A 21 years; deponent; that the deponent's certificate is one of competency, and is numbered 20,807; the vessed had on board a cargo of ballast, and proceeded from London on her intended voyage on the 13th and on board a cargo of ballast, and proceeded from London on her intended voyage on the 13th was in good condition and well found, and was built of the ship was in good condition and well found, and was a state of the ship was in a state of the ship was in a state of the ship was in the ship was in good condition and well found, and was a state of the ship was in the shi

water actually in her, deponent considers that it the steamer's helm had been ported instead of starboarded when he arrived on deck the collision would not have occurred.

CARL BERGGER, ABLE SRAMAN, stated that on Friday, November 21, midnight, weather clear, blowing Iresh breeze, he commenced his watch as lookout man, and was stationed on the topgallant forecastic, the ship on the port tack, coose hauled, under all plain sail except royals; about ten minutes before two A. M. deponent saw the masthead light and the red light of a steamer acout two points on the port bow and reported it; it was part of deponent's duty to see that the lights of his ship were burning; he had observed them about a quarter of an hour previously and saw that they were burning, and he now looked at them again and they were still burning brightly; on reporting the steamer's light the third mate came forward, and, having observed it, went aft again; the second mate then came forward and told deponent to take the red light of the stage and hold it up, which he did; the steamer continued to approach, and when very near she came across the bow of the deponent's ship; the red light was lost sight of and the green one became visible; she then blew her steam whistle, being about two lengths of deponent's ship; and the came into collision, and deponent, seeing what was about to take place, ran aft, and so did not see how the ships struck; they at once went clear of each other; all hands then set to work to clear away the boats, believing the ship was going down; but on the carpenter sounding the pump, and no water being found, the sails were clewed up and the yards braced; the ships was going down; but on the carpenter sounding the pump, and no water being found, the sails were clewed up and the yards braced; the ships was going down; view of the sails had been at the boat; the port lieboat was the first got out, and deponent, the first mate and two apprentices went in ner, but before the ship was bad left the ship's side the steamer had sunk;

he did so the ships were about 20 yards from each other, and the sails of his ship were being clewed up; deponent continued at the wheel for about five minutes, having it hard down, after which he was relieved, and went forward and assisted to get out the boats, but before doing so he went up the lorecastle to get his cap; at this time the steamer was a good half mile of; or coming out again she had gone down; a boat from the steamer was then alongside, and one of the boats of the Loch Earn was already out; deponent then heiped to get out the other lifeboat and a gig; at about half-past three A. M. the mate ordered deponent to go in a boat belonging to the steamer, which was alongside, and he and three others went away in her, and pulled about the spot until elevan A. M., but could not find any one; on returning to the Loch Earn he found that those who had been picked up were being taken on board a ship which had come down.

THE WESTCHESTER ARSON CASE. The jury in the case of Julius J. and Simon V.

place in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at White Plains, on Friday, came into Court yesterday morning and announced their inability to agree upon a verdict. They were accordingly discharged from any further consideration of the case. It is understood that the jurors were equally divided in their opinions as to the guilt or unocence of accused parties.

THE RING CASES.

tify to and the Reasons Why Some Reformers Do Not Want Him to Turn State's Evidence-Watson's Memoranda and Woodward's Items About Legislators and Political Economy.

On the 2d inst. the HERALD published the exclusive announcement that arrangements were being entered into by the prosecutors of the Ring by which Woodward, who figured so prominently in the Ring frauds, was to be induced to return to this country. This announcement, which was pooh-poohed at the time by those who affected to know all about the doings of the absent thieves, was as follows :-

was as follows:—

Considerable curiosity is manifested by the politicians in relation to the expected arrival of one of the magnates of the old King from Europe, who, some people say, will tell a tale of the days that we come that will make many of the present resonance that will republican alike, feel very uncontribute. It would that this individual is no loss a person than Wood ward, and that arrancements have been made by which he will be protected against prosecution it he gives the kinds of information the authorities think he can.

A HERALD reporter a day or two afterwards had a conversation with a gentleman who had had a great deal to do with the Ring prosecutions concerning the "expected" return of Woodward. During this conversation, which was published in the HERALD, the gentleman said:- "Many persons will be reached by his testimony who have not been mentioned up to the present in connection with the Ring frauds." He also added:—

From all I have been able to learn Garvey only told but half of what he knew, and that what he left untold might be revealed by Woodward, much to Garvey's own discomfort and that of several other parties now enjoying wealth acquired by means as dishonest, if not as open, as those employed by Woodward and the others we have heard tell of.

It would now seem, judging from the rumors that have prevailed for some days in political circles, that the negotiations which were being carc ried on over a month ago between Woodward and the prosecutors have been at least partially successful. It is true that the District Attorney and Attorney General Barlow himself deny that they know anything about

WOODWARD'S PRESENT WHEREABOUTS, although a gentleman stated to a HERALD reported yesterday that he had himself early in the forenoon had the "pleasure" of a chat with the noted runaway at a friend's house up town. Again, it will be remembered, that when the negotiations were

had the "pleasure" of a chat with the noted runaway at a friend's house up town. Again, it will be remembered, that when the negotiations were being prosecuted for his return the District Attorney and General Barlow denied all knowledge of what was being done; but, notwithstanding, the negotiations were all along taking place. There is now no denying the fact that Woodward has been induced to accept the terms offered him to testify against all those parties who were connected with the Ring, and that he is now within easy call in this city whenever he is wanted. A HERALD reporter yesterday ascertained from an authoritative source that he is not expected to testify on ex-Mayor Hall's trial, and that even if he should be called Mr. Hall has nothing to fear from anything the fellow can tell about his official actions when. Mayor. People who are rather in the dark as to just what Woodward can tell about the Ring frauds that is new should bear in mind that everything that was done from 1869 to 1871 in the way of plundering the city by a regular system of robbery, in which the ling masters were the moving spirits, was done to his personal knowledge; that, in fact, he is to-day, next to Tweed, the most important witness that could possibly be obtained by the Ring prosecutors to give

A TRUE HISTORY OF THE ROBBERIES of the past when Tammany was king. It was supposed that when Watson met his death so suddenly; that he died without leaving any document behind him by which the men who participated in the robberies could be traced; in other words, that if he diel leave any such document, his friends and those of the Ring leaders had had; destroyed. The fact of the matter is, if report from reliable authority speaks truly, that Woodward has in his possession memoranda, of every transaction of a questionable nature that, took place in which he himself was an active, agent, but only, but a complete history, day and date and amount given, of every theft committed in which he was not a direct party, and all knowlings, if the was

he has taken such good care of. But he was obdurate; he would not part with them and also refused to come to this city at any price. But this did not end the matter. Where Attorney General Barlow left off in the negotiations other parties began, and it would appear that Woodward has at last been induced to make himself generally useful whenever he is summoned to make a clean breast of all he knows about official reliabilities and what GIVE UP THE MEMORANDA of all he knows about official rob democrats and republicans alike did about them. And just here it may be stated that there is one item of interest in Woodward's memoranis one item of interest in Woodward's memorandum book that may throw considerable light upon the fight that took place in 1870 between the young democracy and the Tammany braves. Garvey once, it will be borne in mind, gave an inkling as to how \$50,000 of the money he and Woodward and the "Boss" had raised by the percentage plan had been disposed of; but his information was quite general. It simply referred to "Albany purposes." Woodward has the detailed items as to the disposition of not only this \$50,000, but as to a much larger sum yet, and he can give the names not only of the members of the Legislature who were made richer by it, but the names also of several

erai PROMINENT REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS AND REFORMERS in this city who got well paid for "inducing" a lew of their friends in the Legislature to "vote all in this city who got well paid for "inducing" a lew of their friends in the Legislature to "vote all right," although in some instances several of these aloresaid friends were bought and paid for without knowing it themselves, their inducintal backers pocketing the cash. But Woodward's recollections of a busy life in the service of the great Ring Moguls are not confined to one Legislature session, and if he unbosoms himself of all he knows there will be a shaking of the dry bones in many a political household that has so far escaped even suspicion. A Herald reporter yesterday, in his search for him, met a gentleman who not only asserted that he had seen Woodward during the day, but that the friends of the "Boss" were the parties who had really induced him to come to the city, after proper guarantees had been given him by those who had it in their power to protect him against prosecution. While the "Boss" late was still hamping in the balance he was unwilling, they say, to do anything that might injure his old friend; but the latter, it is now said, at the urgent request of some of his well wishers gave his consent that Woodward should be invited to come house. As to this particular phase of the matter, however, it may be said that there are a few of Mr. Tweed's intimates who deny that the Boss has had anything to do with getting Woodward back; and the argument of one of them against the idea is a reasonable one and is as follows:—"If Tweed," said he, "did anything of the kind he would be doing injury to himself, if he has had anything to do with the thefts he now stands convicted of; because Woodward, once on the stand, would be cross-examined as to all he knew about the Boss's doings. It would be all very well for the Boss to invite Woodward to

would be all very well for the Boss to invite Woodward to

MAKE A FULL CONFESSION
if the old man's case had already gone from Court
to Court, until it had reached the Court of Appeals
and he had been denied a new trial. Then, his last
hope of ever getting free being dashed, he might
with impunity do all that lay in his power to expose the infermal hypocrites, republicans and reform democrats alike, who, not only in this city,
but throughout the whole State, shared immensely in the profits of the treasury robbery."
It may be said, in conclusion, that the police
deny that they know anything about Woodward's
presence in the city, and that the rumor that Norton and Coman and Waish had forfeited their ball
could not be traced to any reliable source.

THE GENET CASE.

Sentence Postponed Till Monday-What. Genet Says About His Case.

Harry Genet, accompanied by his counsel, were present yesterday at the opening of the Oyer and Terminer. The District Attorney was not on hand, but was represented by Mr. Peckham. Judge Daniels said that as he had to take Judge Ingraham's place in Chambers he would like to have the case postponed until Monday. Mr. Beach said the bill of exceptions would be ready by that time.

A HERALD reporter yesterday paid a visit to Mr. Genet, after he had leit the Court, and had a short conversation with him relative to his case. He looked careworn and was apparently rather downcast, which was quite natural under the circumstances. "I certainly was surprised at the verdict," he said, "and I think that the Judge and the prosecuting officers were also. I have nothing to complain about the way my trial was coducted, Judge Daniels treated me fairly and gentlemanly, and so did Mr. Peckham and those associated with him in the prosecution. My lawyers are now at work, I believe, on a bill of exceptions, and, of course, my future depends upon the result of their labors."

Mr. Genet was called upon during the day by quite a large number of his friends, who expressed the deep sympathy they felt for him in his missiontance. but was represented by Mr. Peckham. Judge